

The Civil War US History & Government



Classroom Packet

Name _____ Per. ____



Was the Civil War Inevitable?

Sectionalism: Loyalty to state/region rather than nation

NORTH (NE & Mid-Atlantic states)

1. Regional make-up

2. favored:

a.

b.

c.

3. opposed:

a.

b.

c.

Why do you think Northerners were so opposed to slavery?

SOUTH (Atlantic & SW states)

1. Regional make-up:

2. favored:

a.

b.

3. opposed:

a.

b.

c.

d.

Do you think Southerners were wrong to want to maintain slavery?

West (Central & NW states)

1. Regional make-up:

2. favored:

a.

b.

c.

3. opposed:

a.

b.

Why do you think there were different opinions on whether slavery should exist in the Western Territories that eventually would want to become states?

EVENTS LEADING UP TO WAR

Instructions: In the following activity, you will investigate 8 events that led to the Civil War. Using the matrix below, investigate each of the stations & fill in the matrix with the appropriate information. When you have finished, answer the exit task on the bottom of the matrix.

EVENT	DATE	DESCRIPTION OF EVENT	HOW IT BROUGHT US CLOSER TO WAR
1. Missouri Compromise			
Compromise of 1850			
<u>2.Uncle Tom's Cabin</u>			
3.Kansas-Nebraska Act			
4."Bleeding Kansas"			

EVENT	DATE	DESCRIPTION OF EVENT	HOW IT BROUGHT US CLOSER TO WAR
5.Dred Scott Decision			
6.Lincoln-Douglas Debates			
7. John Brown's Raid			
8. Election of 1860			

Exit Task Question: In a short paragraph (3-5 sentences), how did these events lead our nation into Civil War?

Should the Forgettable Three be held accountable for the Civil War?

Background: Presidential historians often rank Millard Fillmore (1850-1853), Franklin Pierce (1853-1857) and James Buchanan (1857-1868) as the worst presidents. This is mostly due to their inability to address the growing storm of controversy over whether slavery should be allowed to extend into the western territories. Although this question was answered in the Missouri Compromise of 1820, holding to this regulation proved to be more difficult than planned.

Instructions: Imagine that the Forgettable Three (as Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan have come to be known) have been resurrected and charged with failing to prevent the Civil War. Review the chart that was completed in class yesterday and read the accompanying arguments from the prosecuting and defending attorneys.

Task: Are the Forgotten Three guilty of failing to prevent the Civil War? Explain your decision with specific evidence to back up your answer.

Prosecution

Ladies and Gentlemen, if it may please the court, I am here today to ask you to hold a group of individuals accountable for their inactions, which led to the death of over 200,000 Americans. These are deaths that could have been avoided if someone had shown the courage to enforce the regulations of the Missouri Compromise. This act, passed in 1820, answered the question of whether slavery would be allowed to extend into the West. This act ruled that any new state below 36°30' would be allowed to have slavery, and any state above would not. This is simple, easy and clear. However, the Forgotten Three refused to show the backbone necessary when Southern interests began to press for the encroachment of slavery **above** the prescribed (agreed upon) line. They knew this would be a problem. But instead of addressing the problem head on, and holding to the original agreement in the Missouri Compromise, they gave in. And little by little, the concept of popular sovereignty (allowing states above the 36°30' to decide for themselves whether they wanted to be slave or free) was spread. They opened the door to arguments, conflict and bloodshed. This was the equivalent of a parent allowing children to decide for themselves who should get the toy surprise in the bottom of the cereal box. Because of this inability to enforce the Missouri Compromise, events like Uncle Tom's Cabin and the Lincoln-Douglas debate, became more than just minor issues. They divided up the nation. If the Forgotten Three had continued to allow Congress to decide what states should be free and what states should be slave, and not allowed for the manipulation of the Missouri Compromise through the Compromise of 1850, the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) and the Dred Scott decision, then the question of whether slavery could extend into the West would never have been an issue and the Civil War would have never occurred.

Defense

Ladies and Gentlemen, if it may please the court, I am here today to argue that these 3 Presidents are guilty of nothing more than trying to maintain peace in the most difficult of circumstances. The conflict that began on April 12, 1861, when Confederate troops opened fire on Fort Sumter, and ended when General Lee surrendered on April 9, 1865, can be traced back to the late 1600's when slavery was introduced to the Americas. To blame the Forgotten Three for the culminating event in the history of slavery in America is the equivalent to blaming a teenager's eleventh grade Social Studies teacher for a poor grade on the SAT's. Although the Forgotten Three did take actions that modified the Missouri Compromise of 1820, these actions were necessary for the good of the country. Let us examine each of these modifications. The Compromise of 1850, although allowing New Mexico and Utah to choose whether or not they would allow slavery to exist even though resting above the 36'30" line, was the best option open to them. What would you have them do: cut California in half? The answer is, of course, no. This would be too complicated and difficult. The Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854), although allowing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska to choose for themselves whether to be free or slave, was a necessary compromise in order to gain southern support for a railroad from Chicago to the Mid-West. Who would argue against this progress? Additionally, the states of Nebraska and Kansas did eventually vote to be free states, so what harm was done? Finally, let us consider the Dred Scott decision. It is regrettable that the Supreme Court saw fit to deny Dred Scott his freedom and further complicated matters by declaring the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional because slaves were property of their owners and Congress could not deprive people of their property without due process of law, according to the Fifth Amendment. What was the President to do? Should a Supreme Court decision be ignored? Should the Executive Office refuse to enforce it? This had already happened once and you know how well Jackson is remembered for it.

However, the biggest reason that you should find the Forgotten Three innocent is that all of these events were just that: events. It was the **issues** that divided the North and South and the evolving definition of federalism (dividing power between the federal government and the state governments) that made the Civil War inevitable. The events mentioned above were to the Civil War what the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand was to World War I. The events were just a spark that ignited a fuse that had been growing since this country's inception. The only thing that the Forgotten Three are guilty of is being President at the wrong time.

Now your turn:

In your groups, come to a decision on the Forgotten Three. Are the Forgotten Three guilty of failing to prevent the Civil War? Explain your decision.

Video guide: The Civil War/Causes

1. 1861-1865....the Civil War. What were the costs in terms of human life?
2. The Civil War began as _____ and ended as _____.
3. Describe the kind of life/life span a slave could look forward to?
4. "Man's inhumanity to man" is a phrase often used to describe mistreatment/injustice man inflicts on fellow human beings. How is this demonstrated in the video?
5. "Slavery was a sleeping serpent during the deliberations of the Constitutional Convention." What is meant by that phrase?
6. What significance did Eli Whitney's Cotton Gin have on slavery in the South?
7. By 1860, 1 out of 7 Americans belonged to another American. React to that statement.
8. What concerns did the South have regarding the growing differences between the North & the South?
9. How did the intended compromise of the Kansas-Nebraska Act actually lead to more violence?
10. In the Election of 1860, Abraham Lincoln ran on a platform to _____.
11. The Southern response to Lincoln's election was:

12. When Lincoln was elected, _____ states were in the Union, with "Free" Kansas ready to join. By his inauguration 5 months later, only _____ remained. What convinced Virginia to also secede?
13. _____ took the oath of office as President of the Confederate States of America.
14. The main difference between the Constitution of the United States and the Confederate States of America is that the Confederate Constitution was founded on the "truth" that.....
15. The event that signaled the beginning of the Civil War was the.....
16. The "bombing of Fort Sumter was a bloodless opening to the bloodiest war in American history." What effects did the surrender of Anderson have on the rest of the nation?

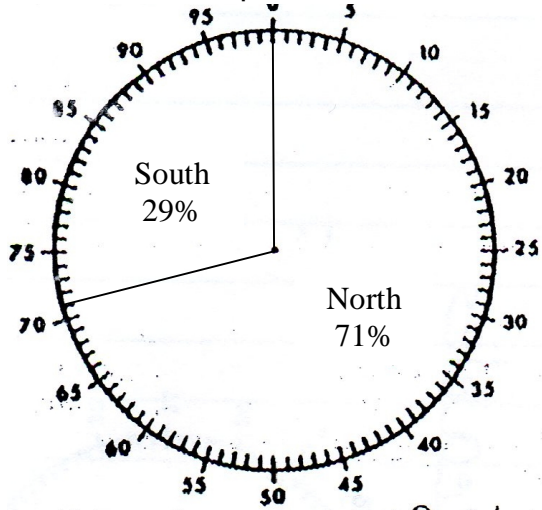
The North and South in 1860

On the leading issues facing the country during the years leading up to the Civil War, were Westerners more in agreement with Northerners or Southerners? Use the data below to make your decision

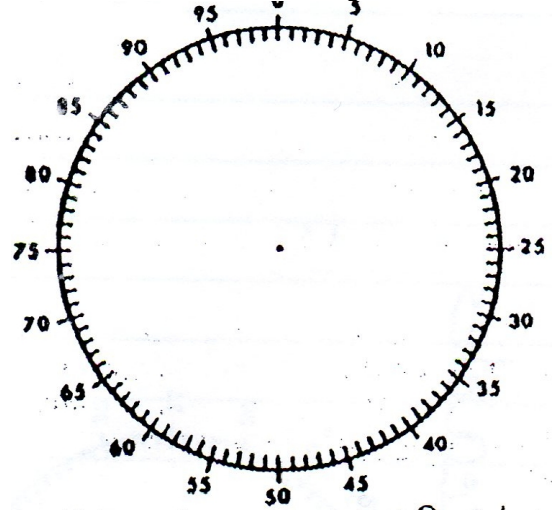
Use the statistics on the chart below to construct circle graphs which make comparisons between the North and South as the Civil War drew near. For each graph, 1) fill in the area of comparison on the line above the circle and 2) label North and South and give the percentages for each. The first circle graph has been done for you.

Area of Comparison	Percentage = North	Percentage = South
Population	71	29
Railroad mileage	72	28
Bank deposits	81	19
Factories	85	15
Wealth produced	75	25
Farm acreage	45	55
Iron and steel production	93	7
Value of exports	33	67
Military colleges	11	89
Naval tonnage	96	4
Firearms production	97	3

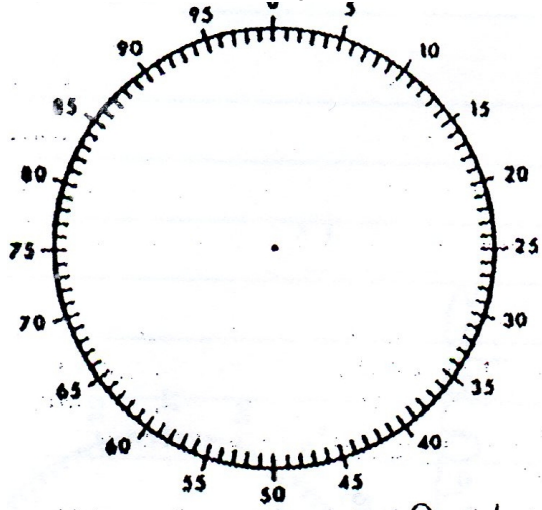
Population



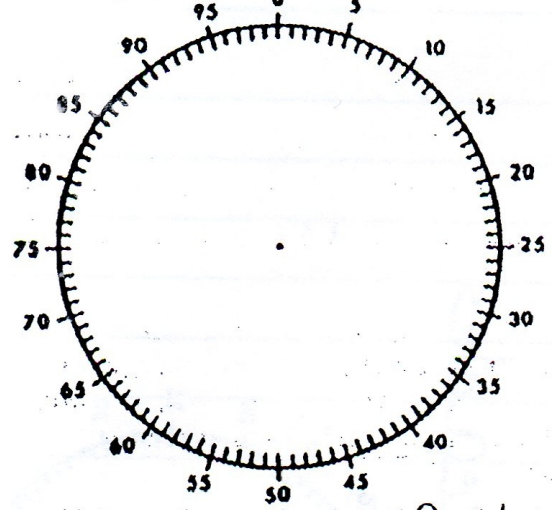
Railroad Mileage



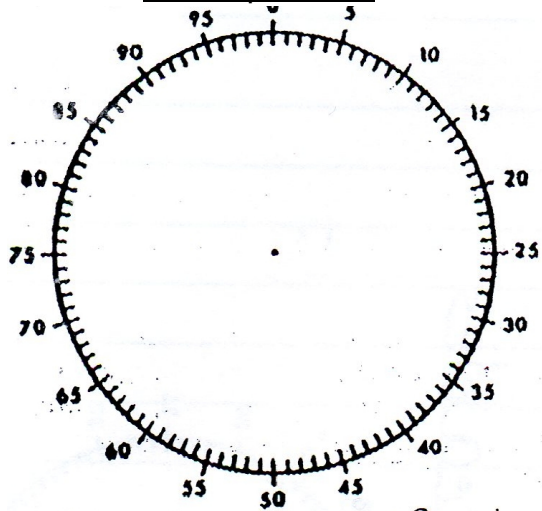
Bank deposits



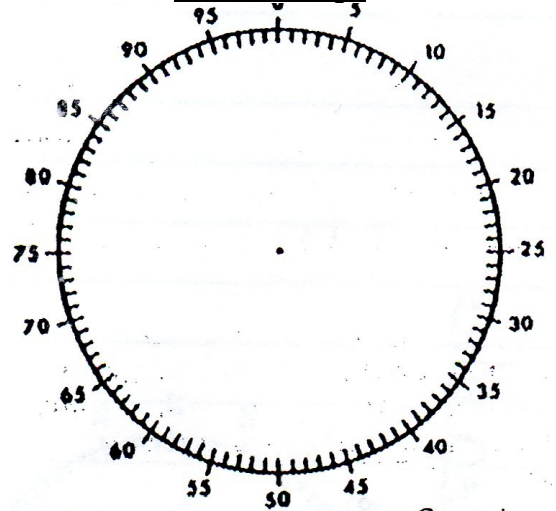
Factories



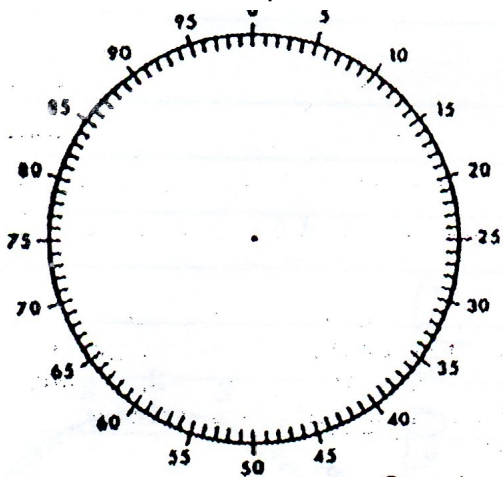
Wealth produced



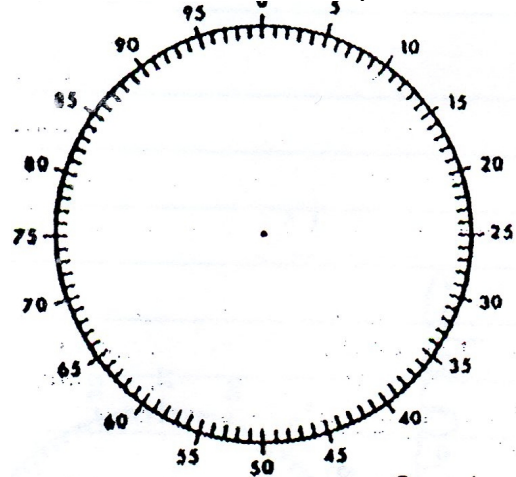
Farm acreage



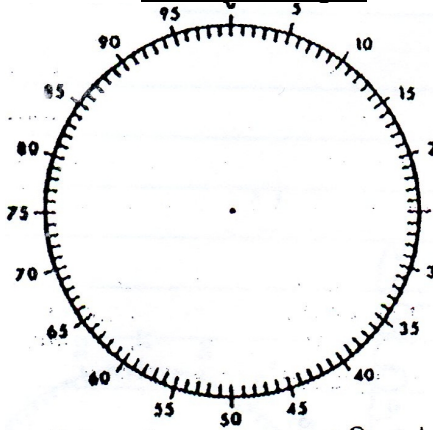
Iron & Steel production



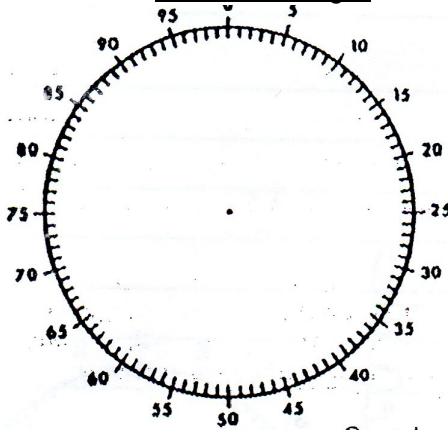
Value of exports



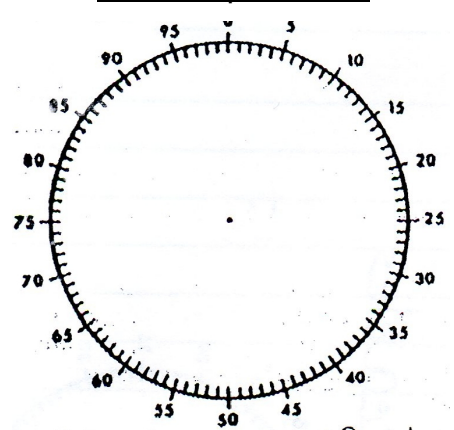
Military Colleges



Naval Tonnage



Firearms production



Use the information from the circle graphs to answer the following questions.

True or False

1. _____ The graphs show that the North was a region of industry and commerce.
2. _____ Farming was more important in the North than in the South.
3. _____ More than 7 out of every 10 Americans lived in the North.
4. _____ The North had more than five times as many factories as the South.
5. _____ The South had a better system of transportation.

Completion

6. _____ What product do you think accounted for the largest share of the South's exports?
7. _____ In how many categories did the South hold an advantage?
8. _____ In what category did the North have its greatest advantage?
9. _____ In what area were the North and South closest to being equal?
10. _____ Which was the richest section of the United States?

The Constitution in Jeopardy: The American Civil War

The _____

This election showed clearly how divided the U.S. had become. The only remaining national party, the _____ Party, split between North and South with each wing running a candidate _____ the first Republican to be elected President, received only 39% of the _____ (vote of the people).

The election of a Northerner who opposed the extension of slavery drove some Southerners to threaten _____. To prevent this, Senator Crittendon of Kentucky proposed the Crittendon Compromise that would have divided the nation, slave versus free territory all the way to _____ along the _____ line. The compromise was defeated because congressional Republicans would not support it. Some did not believe that the South would go through with their threats to leave the Union.

The Secession Crisis

In December 1860, _____ decided to secede from the Union. By Feb. 1861, 6 more states seceded and, with South Carolina, formed the _____. President James Buchanan took no action to stop them. (Lincoln was not inaugurated until March). He stated that neither he nor Congress had the power to preserve the Union because it *"rests upon public opinion and can never be cemented by the blood of its citizens shed in war."* Lincoln disagreed and denied that states could secede. In his first Inaugural Address in March 1861, Lincoln stated, *"in view of the Constitution and the law, the Union is unbroken."*

The Civil War

Lincoln's policy was to oppose secession but to take no military action until the South started fighting. In April 1861, the South seized _____ in Charleston Harbor, S.C. Lincoln called for troops to put down the rebellion. Four more southern states, including _____ seceded. The Civil War had begun.

Preservation of the Union

Northern View: _____

Southern View: _____

Lincoln's aims & actions

From the beginning of the secession crisis, Lincoln's goal was to _____. He took bold executive action to achieve this aim. He called out _____, increased the size of the _____, ordered a naval _____ of the South and approved funds for military expenses while _____. Congress later gave its approval of these actions.

Lincoln also ordered the arrest of Southern sympathizers in _____ and _____ to prevent secession of those states. Lincoln suspended the _____ in areas not in rebellion. He later won congressional approval for this step. He also declared _____, which led to the arrests of thousands for suspected disloyalty.

Other Government Policies During the War

In order to help to finance the Civil War, a new _____ system was created, establishing a national _____. The currency was backed by government bonds and issued by the new federal banks.

In 1862, Congress passed 3 major acts to facilitate economic growth after the war ended. The _____ provided for the settlement of western lands. The _____ gave public lands to states and territories to found agriculture, mechanical arts & military science colleges. Congress also authorized the building of the _____, financed with public land grants and cash loans.

Military Strategy

The _____ war strategy was to attack the _____ army repeatedly, inflicting casualties and wearing it down until it lost the will to fight. The Confederacy hoped to gain aid and diplomatic recognition from _____ and _____, two nations that relied on southern _____. Neither strategy was successful.

The _____ relied on its superior resources and technology to implement the _____ Plan. To that end, the South was cut off from the west, their ports were blockaded and, in effect, they were "strangled" into defeat. By blockading their southern ports, the Confederacy was prevented from importing _____ and _____ supplies. In 1863, General _____ led the victorious _____ forces at _____, giving the North control of the Mississippi and dividing the South. In 1864, Lincoln appointed Grant to head the Union forces. As the new commander, Grant's strategy was to destroy not only the Confederate army but also all southern resources that supported the war effort.

Human Cost

War demands men – lots of men. Northern armies were at first manned solely by volunteers, with each state assigned a quota based on population. But in 1863, after _____ had slacked off, Congress passed a federal conscription law (draft) for the 1st time on a nationwide scale. However, this was grossly unfair to the _____. Rich boys could hire _____ to go in their places or buy an exemption for \$300. The complaint was "\$300 or your life." The draft was particularly hated in Democratic _____ where riots broke out in 1863, touching off widespread burning and pillaging. _____ was imposed to put down the revolt.

In terms of human lives, the Civil War was the bloodiest war the U.S. had had. Some 600,000 Americans lost their lives as new military technologies and old diseases struck down soldiers and civilians. The worst single day of the war occurred in 1862 at the Battle of _____ in _____.

where Southern commander General _____ attempted to invade Maryland. Some 5,000 people died and more than 17,000 were wounded. In 1863, the 3-day battle of _____ in _____ was the most costly battle of the war, leaving more than 50,000 dead and wounded on both sides.

The _____ -

In 1863, Lincoln freed all slaves in those areas still in _____ against the Union. The Proclamation had largely a symbolic value. The Union could not enforce it, because it freed slaves only in areas under _____ control. (Although African-Americans had fought for the Union since the start of the war, after the Proclamation, their numbers in the Union military swelled. In all, more than 185,000 enlisted. The 54th Massachusetts Regiment was the 1st African American unit in the North and demonstrated great bravery.) The Proclamation drew both criticism and praise. Some attacked it for freeing slaves only where the government could _____ while permitting slavery where it **could** act. On the other hand, the Proclamation _____ the chances of European aid to the South. Most of all, it added a new humanitarian objective to the war.

The _____

In November 1863, Lincoln dedicated the Union military cemetery at Gettysburg, just a few months after the battle there. His short speech summarized the _____. The Battle of Gettysburg was the last time that the South attempted to invade the North. From then on, Lee fought a _____ war. The war ended in _____ with _____ surrender to _____ at _____ in Virginia.

On the Home Front

In the _____, production in factories and on farms increased during the Civil War. Women and African-Americans took more factory jobs to replace the white men who had gone to war. Women also ran the farms and raised money to help the wounded soldiers. On both sides, women served as _____ even in field hospitals. However, medicine was seen as a male profession, and even _____ founder of the Red Cross, met resistance.

The South lacked _____ support and a good _____ network. Furthermore, the Confederate government, led by _____, met with opposition when calling for a military draft or attempting to collect for the army. In the South, the Northern blockade of southern ports led to _____. _____ soared. As in the North, women took over the work on the farms. On the _____ - _____ they supervised the slaves. They also worked as government clerks and teachers.

By the end of the Civil War, the South was devastated. The war left a legacy of bitterness and new problems. The dead on both sides included Lincoln himself, assassinated within days of the war's end by a Confederate sympathizer named _____. Andrew Johnson becomes President.

North and South in the Civil War

Union Advantages

1. Population: The North's population (22 million in 1860) was more than twice that of the South (six million free citizens, three million slaves.)
2. Economic resources: The Union's numerous factories and farms were capable of producing the massive amount of war goods and food supplies needed for victory. In contrast, the South had little industry and its farms produced chiefly cotton, not food. In addition, the North's railroad system was far superior to the South's.
3. Political leadership: Though hardworking and dedicated, the Confederate president Jefferson Davis did not have the leadership ability of the Union president.
4. Foreign relations: The United States was recognized throughout the world as a legitimate nation. The South's efforts to win the support and recognition of Great Britain and other nations ended in failure.
5. Naval superiority: The South had very few ships of war compared to the North's strong navy. Thus, the North was able to blockade Southern ports and cut off vital supplies.

Confederate Advantages

1. Strategic position: In war, it is generally easier to defend a position than it is to attack it. Instead of launching risky offensives, the Confederacy needed only to beat back Northern assaults.
2. Preparation for war: Southerners had a stronger military tradition than Northerners. Most of them knew how to shoot and ride and needed less training than the raw recruits in the Union army.
3. Military leadership: On the whole, Southern generals like Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson were superior to northern generals.
4. Morale: Because Southern troops were fighting in defense of their homeland, their morale or fighting spirit was usually greater than that of Northern troops.

Review the war strategies of the North and South and answer the questions that follow.

Union Military Strategies:

After the fall of Fort Sumter, President Lincoln ordered a naval blockade of the Confederacy. By shutting down the South's ports along the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, Lincoln hoped to keep the South from shipping its cotton to Europe. He also wanted to prevent Southerners from importing supplies that they needed.

While the South was being slowly strangled the Union would launch a series of attacks from both the West and the North, which would attempt to capture the Southern capital and end the war. It was hoped that even though they were an invading army that would have to stretch its supply lines a tremendous distance, they could overwhelm the South by the sheer size of their resources.

This became known as the **Anaconda Plan**.

Review the statistical differences between the North and South prior to the war. Explain how the Anaconda Plan was a result of the advantages the North had over the South. Cite two statistics in your answer.

Confederate Military Strategies:

The South hoped to wage a **War of Attrition** against the North. It was their belief that if they could wear down the Union forces by only engaging them in battles where the South was in an advantageous situation and by using the speed of their cavalry they could turn public opinion in the North against the war. By allowing the war to come to them, Southerners could take advantage of the terrain, and civilian population to constantly harass the Union forces until they grew tired of the fight and negotiated a peace treaty. The South also hoped that the loss of cotton exports to Europe would convince the governments of France and England to help the South gain its independence in exchange for restoring the flow of cotton.

Review the statistical differences between the North and South prior to the war. Explain how the War of Attrition was a result of the advantages the South had over the North. Cite two statistics in your answer.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, typical of notebook paper or a document template. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be, in good faith, represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief, of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days, from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and

Portsmouth[]], and which excepted parts, are for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "A. Lincoln". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed names of the President and Secretary of State.

By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Emancipation Proclamation, 1863

- 1. In the first paragraph, what *specific* states does Lincoln declare that the slaves will be forever free?**
- 2. In the third paragraph, which begins “Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln,” why does Lincoln state that he has the power to grant freedom to the Southern slaves?**
- 3. In the sixth paragraph, what is Lincoln stating that armed services of the United States will start doing?**
- 4. In the last paragraph, Lincoln again states his justification for his actions. What is that justification?**
- 5. Why do you think that Lincoln freed slaves in the Confederacy, but did not free the slaves in the Border States (Delaware, Maryland, Missouri)?**
- 6. If Dred Scott were taken into Delaware after the Emancipation Proclamation, would he have gained his freedom at last? What is ironic about this?**

How far does the Bill of Rights extend during time of war?

The Bill of Rights was designed to protect the rights of American citizens during times of peace. What about during times of crisis, when it may be necessary for some civil liberties to be curtailed for the good of the nation? This issue would be examined during the Civil War in the case of Ex Parte v. Milligan. Read the background information below and answer the fact questions pertaining to the reading.

In the American Civil War, *the New York City Riots* were a mob action to protest unfair Union conscription. The Union Conscription Act of March 3, 1863 provided that all able-bodied males between the ages of 20 and 45 were liable to military service. But a drafted man who furnished an acceptable substitute or paid the government \$300 was excused from service. A defective piece of legislation enforced amid great unpopularity, this provoked nationwide disturbances that were most serious in New York City, where for four days – July 13-16, 1863 – there occurred large-scale bloody riots.

There were many in New York who sympathized with the South, as the war had aggravated long-standing economic and social grievances. Aroused by the statements of Gov. Horatio Seymour and other Democratic leaders that the conscription act was unconstitutional, the populace was incited into action.

Laborers, mostly Irish-Americans, made up the bulk of a tremendous mob that overpowered the police and militia, attacked and seized the Second Avenue Armory containing rifles and guns, and set fire to buildings. Abolitionists and blacks were especially singled out for attack. Many blacks were beaten to death, and a black orphanage was burned, leaving hundreds of children homeless. Business ceased, and robbing and looting flourished. Since the conscription provision that allowed the rich to buy exemption was especially resented, the Tammany City government voted to pay the necessary \$300 for anyone who might be drafted. Meanwhile, New York troops, including the famous 7th Regiment that had been sent to the front for the Gettysburg campaign, were rushed back and with the aid of the police, militia, naval forces, and cadets from West Point, they succeeded in restoring order.

President Lincoln supported a Democratic-dominated commission that investigated the draft in New York, while Gov. Seymour urged both adherence to the conscription act and a court test of its constitutionality (which never came about).

In August, the draft was peacefully resumed. The privilege of buying one's way out of service was limited in 1864 to *conscientious objectors*. The riots had inflicted property damage of \$1.5 million to \$2 million, and it has been estimated that total casualties ran as high as 1,000 people.

Following these actions, Abraham Lincoln would declare Martial Law of the Union, which suspended the rule of Habeas Corpus, a rule required an individual to be informed of a crime they had committed.

1. Why did the New York City riots occur?

2. Why were some New Yorkers and the Democratic Party sympathetic to the South?

3. Which groups ended up being the targets of the rioters?

4. In monetary terms and human casualties, how much did this riot cost?

5. Following the event, Lincoln declared Martial Law. What is this and why is it significant that martial law was declared in a democracy?

Civil liberties sometimes first casualty of war

By RON FOURNIER, Associated Press writer

December 18, 2005 12:00 AM

WASHINGTON -- Given a free hand after the Sept. 11 attacks President Bush followed the uncertain footsteps of Abraham Lincoln Franklin Roosevelt John Adams and other past presidents who made civil liberties the first casualty of war.

Eavesdropping without warrants redefining torture building loopholes into the Geneva Conventions and the USA Patriot Act will be parts of Bush's legacy -- and a cautionary tale for the next president who struggles with the balance between safety and civil liberties.

Congress is raising its voice. Emboldened by Bush's political woes lawmakers seem determined after four years of acquiescence to play their role as a check on presidential powers.

On Friday alone

- Senate Judiciary Committee chairman Arlen Specter R-Pa. said it was inappropriate for the super-secret National Security Agency to eavesdrop without warrants on people inside the United States. He promised hearings on Bush's NSA directive.
- Senate Democrats blocked extension of the Patriot Act which expanded legal eavesdropping and allowed secret warrants for books records and other items from businesses and libraries.
- The House called on the administration to give Congress details of secret detention facilities overseas.

On Thursday Bush reversed course and accepted Sen. John McCain's call for a law banning cruel inhuman and degrading treatment of foreign suspects in the war on terror. While the White House's stance on torture did not affect civil liberties of U.S. citizens it raised questions about the nation's values at home and abroad.

In a related debate the president has long insisted that hundreds of prisoners held in the war on terrorism are enemy combatants not prisoners of war and are not entitled to the same rights afforded under the Geneva Conventions.

Have we gone too far to defend the nation?

What happens if we don't go far enough?

Those are the questions that haunted Lincoln Roosevelt Adams and others who stretched the U.S. Constitution in the nation's defense.

"Civil liberties are always most endangered during wartime and there does seem to be a greater tendency

to look for and find domestic and internal enemies during wartime" said Marc Kruman chairman of history and director of the Center for the Study of Citizenship at Wayne State University in Detroit.

Lincoln suspended the right of habeas corpus -- the guarantee against being held indefinitely without being charged with a crime -- during the Civil War arousing opposition throughout the country. In one case he ignored the order of Chief Justice Roger Taney to grant a writ to a Southern agitator who had been jailed by military authorities in Maryland.

Fearing war with the French Adams approved the Alien and Sedition Acts which among other things prohibited people from speaking against the government.

Franklin Roosevelt ordered the internment of Japanese-Americans in camps during World War II. "There has to be a balance when we're at war between national security and what I call core American values" said Tom Newcomb assistant professor of criminal justice and security studies at Tiffin University in Tiffin Ohio.

Newcomb has observed the balancing act at several levels of government He has been a CIA station chief counterterrorism expert at the White House legislative aide to the House Intelligence Committee and legal adviser to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court the secret Washington court that handles national security issues like NSA eavesdropping.

"The best overt example of this is ... the so-called libraries provision of the Patriot Act. There's no doubt in my mind that it is constitutional but it seems offensive to the sensibilities of a lot of Americans and may be an example of how protecting our national security can go too far into the core American values" Newcomb said.

Firing back at his critics in Congress Bush vowed yesterday to "do everything in my power under our laws and Constitution to protect" the American people "and their civil liberties."

Lincoln Roosevelt and Adams struggled with the balancing act. Congress and history will judge how well Bush handled it.

Ron Fournier has covered politics and the White House for The Associated Press since 1992.

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How far does the Bill of Rights extend during a time of war?

After reading the article "Civil Liberties Sometimes First Casualty of War," fill in the chart and rank the actions

<i>Presidents who passed laws limiting the rights of citizens during times of "war"</i>	<i>Actions taken by the presidents that limited the rights of citizens during times of "war"</i>	<i>Events (be as specific as possible) which caused the presidents to take such actions that limited the rights of citizens during times of "war"</i>	<i>Questioning of action (leave this column blank until we go over the answers)</i>	<i>Rank</i>

In the last column, rank each action in terms to the MOST to LEAST justifiable given the circumstances

Critical Thinking: Main Causes of the Civil War

Instructions: This is an exercise in critical thinking and analysis. Read over the three main causes of the Civil War. Answer the follow-up question when you are done.

Sectionalism: The North favored high tariffs to protect its industry. The North supported free territories in the West and federal aid for railroads. The South opposed high tariffs. It wanted slavery in the territories and opposed the use of federal moneys for building railroads that would link trading centers in only the North and West.

Slavery: Many northerners viewed slavery as a moral evil. Some saw war as the only means to abolish it. Southerners saw slavery as essential to their way of life. Although 75 percent of southern whites had no slaves, the plantation system depended upon slavery. The plantation owners were the backbone of the southern upper class. Members of this class held political power in the South and represented the South in Congress.

States' Rights and the Decline of Southern Power: The South supported states' rights, extensive state power and limited federal power. By 1850, the South had lost most of its power in the federal government because the North had overtaken it in terms of population and wealth. The South relied chiefly on its cotton crop. The North had diverse and thriving industries. As new free states were added to the Union, the South lost more power in Congress. Many powerful southerners felt that election of Lincoln and the Republicans would ultimately destroy the southern way of life. They felt that their only choice was secession and the establishment of a new nation.

Follow-Up Question:

Answer as a paragraph. Which cause do you think was most responsible for the war? Defend your view in your paragraph.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Results of the Civil War

1. Casualties

- 360,000 Union soldiers died
- 258,000 Southern soldiers died
- Thousands permanently disabled

2. The war left a legacy of bitterness and resentment

3. The South was physically ruined by the war

- Lands devastated
- Railroads demolished
- Cities ravaged & burned
- Southern economy destroyed
 - i. War kept cotton from northern and European markets
 - ii. Southern wealth was exhausted on the war
 - iii. Slaves were freed with no payment

4. Growth of the "Solid South"

5. Rise of sharecropping

6. Rise of "Jim Crow" system

7. Stimulated the growth of industry in the North

8. Millions of dollars wasted

Major Battles of the Civil War

Fort Sumter (April 1861)	Confederate forces fire upon Fort Sumter. No casualties, but the Union withdraws from the Fort.
Battle of Bull Run (July 1861)	Confederate forces defeat Union forces at the Battle of Bull Run. 2,900 Union casualties, 2,000 Confederate casualties.
Battle of Antietam (September 1862)	Confederate attempt to invade the North is thwarted as the Union loses 12,000 men and Confederates lose 14,000.
Battle of Gettysburg (July 1863)	A Confederate attack into Pennsylvania is repulsed by Union forces. Union casualties: 23,000 Confederate deaths: 28,000.
Battle of Vicksburg (July 1863)	30,000 Confederate soldiers surrender after withstanding a siege for more than seven months.
Sherman's March to the Sea (December 1864)	Sherman captures Savannah; after cutting a 300-mile long path of destruction, from Chattanooga to Atlanta to Savannah, Union General Sherman accepts the surrender of Confederate forces under Johnson.
Appomattox Courthouse (April 1865)	Lee surrenders the remaining Confederate Army to Union general Grant.

Civil War Casualties

	Killed	Dead of Disease	Prisoners of War	Wounded	Total
Union	110,110	224,580	30,192	275,175	640,047
Confederacy	94,000	164,000	31,000	194,026	482,026

Battles Won and Lost

	Battles Won	Battles Lost	Stalemate
Union	3	6	1
Confederacy	6	3	1

Thought Question:

Explain how the Confederacy lost the Civil War, even though they won more battles and suffered fewer casualties?

[illegible]

Video guide for *The Civil War*

1. How did changing technology contribute to the bloodiness of the Civil War?
2. What was the biggest killer of soldiers during the war?
3. The Civil War, as it grew, became a "total war." What is meant by this term?
4. Why did Lincoln refer to Vicksburg, Mississippi as the "key" to the Union strategy?
5. What did the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 do? How did it change the war?
6. In what ways did the creation of African American infantry units help the Union?
7. Why did Lincoln fear that Midwestern states would stop supporting the Union if the war dragged on too long?
8. How did the Union justify attacks on civilians during the Vicksburg campaign?
9. How did the Confederacy's loss of Vicksburg mark a turning point in the war, even though it would continue for two more years?